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Agricultural.

SHEEP AT THE STATE FAIR.

The recent State Fair exemplified in an eminent degree the great importance the sheep interest is assuming in this State. This was particularly so in the fine wool classes, where the competition was of the closest kind. In fact the judges in these classes should congratulate themselves that with so many entries in each class, all of a superior quality, they were enabled to give such general satisfaction. Of course there were many instances in which experts would each have selected a different animal for the premium contested for, according to the style of sheep he preferred. Thus some breeders prefer a plain bodied sheep with large carcass, rather large boned, and not carrying much oil in his fleece. Another would pin his faith on a heavy fleeced, wrinkly sheep, with large folds, carrying a good deal of oil, and a heavy shearer when weight of carcass is taken into account. It would be nearly impossible that two men differing so radically on these points, should select the same animal as the best. Each would select an animal suited to his views, and each would regard the selection of the other as entirely different from what a premium animal should be. Therefore it is not to be wondered that there were cases where exhibitors were astonished to see their favorites passed by for what they regarded as inferior animals. On the whole, however, the exhibitors took matters philosophically, although feeling sure that the judges had made erroneous decisions.

The fact of the matter is, such a ring as was exhibited in the class of yearling rams was a hard place in which to put a judge. The very number, some thirty-two or thirty-four, must have been very confusing to any one who wished to do justice to all. We are sure, therefore, that the judges did well under the circumstances, and that their decisions were generally accepted with a good grace.

In addition to the premiums reported in our last issue we add the following on related Merinos:

Rams three years old or over: Wm. Ball, Hamburg, first; J. W. Newberry, Hanover, second; C. M. Fellows, Manchester, third; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, fourth.

Rams two years old or over: Van Giesen Bros., Clinton, Lenawee County, first; J. S. Bamber, Highland, Oakland County, second; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, third; and E. Kellogg, Ocoee Center, fourth. There was a large and even lot in this ring, with not a poor sheep in the exhibit.

Rams one year old or over: Short & Hunter, Coldwater, first, on an exceptionally fine animal bred by A. A. Wood, of Saline. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, got second on a very fine sheep; F. C. Wood, of Saline, got third on another good one, and J. S. Bamber, of Highland, fourth on a deep-bodied, square-built sheep. The competition in this class was of the strongest kind.

Ram lambs: S. S. Brewster, of Hanover, Jackson County, got first; F. C. Wood, of Saline, second, and A. A. Wood, of Saline, third. The showing in this class was also unusually good.

Pan ewes three years old or over: W. Ball, first; A. T. Short, Coldwater, second; Van Giesen Bros., Clinton, third.

Ewes two years old: W. Wood, of Kennedy, Saline, first; Wm. Ball, Hamburg, second; T. M. Southworth, Allen, third.

Ewes one year old: A. T. Short, Coldwater, first; A. A. Wood, of Saline, second; Wm. Ball, Hamburg, third.

Ewe lambs: F. C. Wood, Saline, first; A. T. Short, Coldwater, second; A. A. Wood, Saline, third.

Ram and five of his get: Mr. C. M. Fellows, Manchester, carried off first in this class, A. A. & F. C. Wood, Saline, second, and L. W. & O. Barnes, third.

In special prize of a silver pitcher offered by the "Prairie Farmer" for the

best ram and two ewes, Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, was the successful contestant.

The exhibit in fine wool grade sheep was also a good one, and some of the animals shown in the grade classes possessed a high order of merit. The following awards were made.

Pan ewes three years old or over: J. H. Wood, Sharon, Washtenaw County, first; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, second; T. H. Lyon, Eaton Rapids, third.

Ewes one year old: J. S. Bamber, Highland, first; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, second; T. H. Lyon, Eaton Rapids, third.

Ewe lambs: L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, first; L. W. & O. Barnes, second; J. S. Bamber, third.

THE WESTERN MICHIGAN FAIR.

The Western Michigan Fair, at Grand Rapids, ended on Friday last after a very successful exhibition. The grounds of the Society are well situated, and laid out with good judgment. The various halls are well located, and put up in a substantial manner, and their neat appearance adds largely to the appearance of the grounds. The stabling and cattle sheds are commodious and well arranged, and the half-mile track and grand stands are all that could be wished for. At the entrance to the grounds are located the various offices, in fine large buildings on either side of the entrance. Stretching across the grounds, but leaving a large open space in their front, are the various halls, the ends facing the open space. They are arranged in line with equal distances between them, and reach to within a short distance of the grand stands. In rear of these halls, with a wide avenue between them, is a large plot of grounds where agricultural implements and machinery are exhibited. Extending from the entrance and about half way around the ground, close to the fence, are the horse stalls, and the stable and the horse stalls. In rear of the agricultural implements are the cattle stalls and sheep and hog pens. The track is divided from the rest of the grounds by a fence, and as it is completely separated from the other part of the grounds, there is nothing to interrupt the view of the horses while at work. In this respect the grounds are just as they should be, as the track is not crowded with an unmanageable crowd, as was the case at the State Fair on the two big days, when the marshals found it nearly impossible to keep the track clear.

Passing into the Art Hall, we found it filled with handsome exhibits of all descriptions, and decorated with evergreens. It was very tastefully arranged, and drew out many expressions of approval from visitors. From Art Hall the visitor naturally finds his way into Manufacturers' Hall, which was also filled with a varied assortment of manufactured articles, well arranged and giving the hall a very neat appearance. Next comes Pomerological Hall, and here we lingered quite a while, looking over the very fine display of fruits and flowers. Here we met H. Dale Adams, an enthusiastic fruit man, under whose supervision the various exhibits were being arranged with a degree of neatness and precision that showed how thoroughly he understood his duties. Mr. Chas. J. Garfield, the efficient Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, was also here, actively at work as usual, as one of the officers of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society. In this hall could be seen as fine a collection of pears and peaches as was probably ever shown in the State. The plates of peaches were arranged along the side of the building, where the beautifully colored fruit, some of enormous size, could be seen to advantage. Along the center of the hall was arranged a very fine display of fruits and flowers. Here we met H. Dale Adams, an enthusiastic fruit man, under whose supervision the various exhibits were being arranged with a degree of neatness and precision that showed how thoroughly he understood his duties. Mr. Chas. J. Garfield, the efficient Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, was also here, actively at work as usual, as one of the officers of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society. In this hall could be seen as fine a collection of pears and peaches as was probably ever shown in the State. 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## The Michigan Farmer

—  
State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1882.

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized sub-  
scription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER,  
and parties can pay money to him at our  
risk.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 273,469 bu., while the shipments were 121,870 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 23 was 13,280,751 bu. against 19,651,811 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 347,079 bu. The exports to Europe for the week ending Sept. 21 were 3,114,323 bu., against 3,211,061 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks they were 28,659,090 bu., against 18,523,491 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 215,332 bu., against 157,649 last week, and \$35,990 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881.

There has been considerable fluctuation during the week in No. 1 white, while other grades kept gradually declining. This was owing to the fear that No. 1 white for September had been oversold, and the anxiety of the "shorts" kept the price of that grade up until after September settlements had been effected, when prices dropped to 99¢ c from \$1 00 per bu. It is rumored that some of the "shorts" settled on Friday at \$1 00 to \$1 04 per bu. and are now feeling that they were badly sold. Some preferred defaulting to settling, and there will probably be another "settling committee" demanded. On Saturday the closing prices were 99¢ c for No. 1 white, 95¢ c for No. 2 do, 95¢ c for No. 3 do, 90¢ c for No. 2 red, and 92¢ c for No. 3 do.

Yesterday the market ruled quiet, but rates were advanced about 1¢ per bu. on all grades, and also futures. The British markets were quoted steadier.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from September 1st to October 2d:

	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 3	No. 2	No. 3
Sept. 1.....	1 07	1 00	0 00	1 04	0 00
2.....	1 07	1 00	0 00	1 04	0 00
3.....	1 07	1 00	0 00	1 04	0 00
4.....	1 06	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
5.....	1 07	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
6.....	1 06	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
7.....	1 05	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
8.....	1 05	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
9.....	1 05	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
10.....	1 06	1 01	0 00	1 04	0 00
11.....	1 06	1 00	0 00	1 04	0 00
12.....	1 07	1 00	0 00	1 05	0 00
13.....	1 07	1 00	0 00	1 05	0 00
14.....	1 07	1 00	0 00	1 05	0 00
15.....	1 06	1 00	0 00	1 04	0 00
16.....	1 06	1 00	0 00	1 04	0 00
17.....	1 04	1 00	0 00	1 02	0 00
18.....	1 03	1 00	0 00	1 01	0 00
19.....	1 03	1 00	0 00	1 01	0 00
20.....	1 04	1 01	0 00	1 02	0 00
21.....	1 04	1 01	0 00	1 02	0 00
22.....	1 05	1 01	0 00	1 03	0 00
23.....	1 03	1 01	0 00	1 02	0 00
24.....	1 02	1 01	0 00	1 01	0 00
25.....	1 02	1 01	0 00	1 01	0 00
26.....	1 01	1 01	0 00	1 00	0 00
27.....	99	1 01	0 00	1 00	0 00
28.....	1 01	1 01	0 00	1 01	0 00
29.....	1 01	1 01	0 00	1 01	0 00
30.....	99	1 01	0 00	1 00	0 00
Oct. 1.....	1 00	1 00	0 00	1 01	0 00

The foreign markets are dull and weak, supplies being large and dealers looking for a further decline. If farmers press their wheat on the market in the face of present weakness in the trade, it is difficult to say where prices will go. The Liverpool market has been dull all week. The following table gives the prices ruling there on Saturday as compared with those of one week previous:

	Sept. 20.	Sept. 23.
Fior. extra State.....	12s	9 d.
Fior. No. 1 white.....	12s	9 d.
Fior. No. 2 red.....	12s	9 d.
No. 1 white.....	12s	9 d.
No. 2 red.....	8s	7 d.
No. 3.....	8s	8 d.
No. 4.....	8s	9 d.
Western winter oil.....	8s	9 d.
Do Western.....	8s	9 d.

## COIN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 3,000 bu., and the shipments were 500 bu. The visible supply in the country on Sept. 23 amounted to 6,700,583 bu., against 25,908,683 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe for the past eight weeks were 300,040 bu., against 9,007,429 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 5,251 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 3,742 bu., against 3,526 bu. last week, and 32,699 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. There has been a dull market all week, the movement of stock being very light as compared with a year ago. Despite the small receipts, prices have declined 2¢ per bu. during the week, and it is now selling at 66¢ per bu. for No. 2, with but little attention paid to it by dealers. The fact is all are waiting for the arrival of the new crop, and purchase only as compelled to do so. It is probable the frost of the past week, which were general throughout the corn-growing belt, will delay the ripening of the crop, and that it will be a month or six weeks later than usual. If so, there will be some sharp scrambling for stocks before the new crop is received in quantities sufficient to affect prices. In Chicago the market on Saturday closed active and unsettled at 58¢ per bu. for spot No. 2, 58¢ for October delivery, 58¢ to 58¢ for November, and 49¢ for January. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 32,476 bu. against 5,361 bu. the previous week, and 12,371 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. Prices kept up pretty well the past week, owing to purchases to fill in September options, and No. 2 white sold at 42¢ per bu. Later, on Saturday, No. 2 white could not be sold at 40¢ per bu., but purchasers only offering 39¢. No. 2 oats sold at 36¢ per bu., the market closing dull. In Chicago oats closed steady, on Saturday at 31¢ for spot No. 2, and for October delivery at same figures; for November delivery sales were made at 31¢ per bu., so that dealers regard the market as having touched bottom, and that any change is likely to be upwards. The enormous crop grown this season, however, precludes the idea of high prices, unless some expected disaster should befall the corn crop. From the best sources of information it appears that more oats were raised this year than ever before.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter is slowly but surely working upward, and 26¢ per lb. is now quoted for a choice article, with 24 to 25¢ per lb. the quotation on the general run of receipts.

Very little real choice butter is being received by dealers, such butter as a rule

finding its way directly to consumers, and it is therefore difficult to obtain supplies of such butter in the open market. Consumers are paying from 30 to 32¢ per lb. for good to choice, generally the latter figures.

In Chicago, while the market is not very firm, full rates are obtained for choice lots, and prices show little change from those ruling a week ago, fancy creamery being quoted there at 30 to 31¢ per lb. fair to good to do at 25 to 28¢, choice dairy at 28 to 25¢, fair to good at 20 to 22¢, and common at 15 to 18¢. In New York there is a stronger tone in the upper grades, which are relatively scarce, and prices are a shade higher, quotations on State stock being as follows: Fancy creamery, 31 to 32¢; choice do, 29 to 30¢; fair to good do, 24 to 28¢; ordinary do, 20 to 23¢; fancy tubs and pails, 28 to 29¢; choice do, 26 to 27¢; good do, 22 to 25¢, and fair do, 20 to 21¢ per lb. The *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday has this to say of the market:

"The movement of fine butter still takes off about the bulk of the arrival, and a firm tone is preserved on prices without difficulty. Creamery packed feels the advantages of the position to the greatest extent, but it is only the small jobbing business through which extreme quotations are reached. State dairymen still appear unwilling to let their fine goods come forward and not much of the offering of this class of stock can be made to attract ready demand. June creameries held as before, and finding some sale, but buyers sell closely, and wait only the finest lots. The general run of Western butter is slow, but some lots show quality that secures attention from regular buyers."

Western butter is quoted in that market as follows:

Western imitation creamery..... 20 25

Western dairy..... 20 25

Western good to prime..... 20 25

Western dairy, ordinary to fair..... 16 25

Western factory, June choice..... 17 1/2 18

Western factory, choice current market..... 16 1/2 18

Western factory, choice ordinary..... 14 1/2 18

Western factory ordinary..... 14 1/2 18

Cheese is entirely steady in this market on a range of 12 to 12 1/2¢ per lb. for choice full cream State of best makes, and 11 to 11 1/2 for second quality. The receipts are just about equal to the demand for consumption, and are nearly entire'y of State makes. In the Chicago market prices are a shade higher on some of the better grades, but the market is by no means strong, the lower grades being neglected. Quotations there as follows: Full cream, 10 to 11¢; cheddar, slightly skinned, 8¢ to 9¢; flat, slightly skinned, 8¢ to 9¢; common to air skins, 5 to 6¢. Young America, 13 to 18¢ per lb. In New York September unives are first at advanced prices, while other grades are quiet at about last week's rates. On the whole, however, the market is in a much more satisfactory condition than a week ago. Latest quotations are as follows: Fancy white State factory, September, 11 1/2 to 11 1/4¢; fancy late August 11 1/2 to 11 1/4¢; choice do, 10 to 11¢; 10 to 10 1/2¢; medium, 8 to 9¢; fine, 7 to 8¢; choice Ohio flats, 10¢ to 11¢; fine, 9 to 10¢; fair to good, 5 to 5 1/2¢. The *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday says:

"The demand for strictly gilt-edge stock is taking the offering as fast as made and at full rates. This grading, however, means only nothing else will command 11 1/2¢ or better, the restrictions of shippers preventing them from using any di-cration, even though they now and then find easier made parcels showing just as good quality. We hear of enough done above 11 1/2¢ on September stock to add a fraction to the quotations. The average condition of the cheese is fair, though not quite up to what we ever saw. Other lots come to us readily divided among the exhibitors, were put on the market with good judgment, and even those who received the least found no fault with the judges.

In sheep, the show was hardly as large as we expected, although it was of fair proportion, and very fine in individual animals.

Merino sheep, 12s to 13s per lb.,

and the fine ones are easily sold.

Other lots are sold at 10s per lb.,

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\$700,000. The assets nominally aggregate \$75,000.

Strenuous efforts are being made to stop the running of the cable cars in the streets of Chicago.

The American Institute fair was opened in New York last week, by President Ely. Many people were present. The fair will be open till Dec. 9.

Engines Melville is willing to command an expedition to the North Pole, the best course to which he believes is by Franz Josef Land route.

The Flathead Indians last week signed a treaty binding right of way through their reservation to the Northern Pacific railway for \$10,000.

A dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., says it will take over \$1,000,000 to replace the bridges in that country, swept away by the late flood.

The railroads are reported to have been properly impressed.

The highest railroad in the world is the Andes railway, the highest point on which is 14,300 feet above the level of the sea. The highest railway is the Union Pacific, which has an altitude at one point of 6,898 feet.

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The affairs of the Yorktown Centennial Association are in the hands of receivers Gen. Brady T. Johnson, of Baltimore. This is the company that bought the Semple farm at Yorktown for a national park, and its business is said to have been badly managed, and its liabilities heavy.

The Michigan board of commissioners in charge of the Michigan exhibits at the forthcoming Garfield Fair in Washington, are displeased with the buildings assigned them for that purpose, and have decided to do nothing about it unless the directors of the fair furnish better accommodations.

Another comet was discovered at Paris on the 26th.

France has ordered the Egyptian refugees back to Egypt.

The commercial firm of Geo. Bert & Co., of Dublin, have failed for \$400,000.

Admiral Seymour is said to have accepted from the Khedive the grand cross of the order of Osmanli.

Serious riots have occurred in several towns in Upper Egypt. Reports of Arab's defeat are disbelieved by the natives.

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**Poetry.****REST.**

Rest will be sweet in the evening, when the day's long labor is done—  
Now, I must be up and doing, for my work is scarce begun!  
Peace may be dear to the veteran, grown weary of war's alarms—  
But now I'm longing for battle, the clash and the clang of arms!  
Death by and will be welcome, if I have been faithful and true—  
Now, there is life to be lived, and I have so much to do!  
Once, in the early morning, when the dews were not yet dry,  
In the misty summer morning, or ever the sun was high,  
As I looked along the road whereby I must presently go,  
And saw how great was the journey, how fiercely the noon would glow,  
Life felt too heavy a burden, and I so weary and worn,  
Weary before I had labored, and longing for night at morn.  
Weary before I had labored; but labor has brought me rest,  
And now I am only eager to do my work with the best.

What right have I to be weary, when my work is scarce begun?  
What right have I to be weary, while aught remains to be done?  
I shall be weary at even, and rest will the sweater be;  
And blessed will peace be to them that have won the victory!  
But now is the time for battle—now I would strive with the best;  
Now is the time for labor; hereafter remaineth a rest.

Mary A. Hopper.

**AN OLD SONG REVERSED.**

"There are gains for all our losses,"  
So I said when I was young,  
If I sang that song again,  
Twould not be with that refrain  
Which suits an idle tongue.  
Youth has gone and hope gone with it—  
Gone the strong desire of fame,  
Laurels are not for the old.  
Take them, lads, Give Senex gold.  
What's an everlasting name?  
When my life was in its summer,  
One fair woman liked my looks;  
Now that Time has driven his plow  
In deep furrows on my brow,  
I am no more in her good books.  
"There are gains for all our losses,"  
Grave beside the wintry sea,  
Where my child is, and my heart,  
For they could not live apart,  
What has been your gain to me?  
Not the words I sang were idle,  
And will ever so remain;  
Death, and Age, and vanished Youth  
All declare the bitter truth;  
There's a loss for every gain.

—R. H. Stoddard.

**BABY MINE.**

Nae shoon to hide her tiny tae,  
Nae stocking on her feet;  
Her supple ankles white as snaw,  
Or early blossoms sweet.  
Her simple dress of sprinkled pink,  
Her double-dimpled chin;  
Her pucker'd lips and bamy mou,  
With na one tooth within.  
Heres see like her mither's een,  
Twa gentle liquid things;  
Her face is like an angel's face—  
We're glad she has nae wings.  
She is the boddin' o' our love,  
A gittie God gied us;  
We munna love the gift ewe well,  
'Twad be no blessing thus.

**Miscellaneous.****A DANGEROUS GUIDE.****CHAPTER I.**

Fraulein Schwartz stood at the door of her cottage, looking anxiously down the road between the mountains. She shaded her eyes with her brown palm and peered along the winding way, which was visible for a mile, except where it curved round the base of a rock too ponderous to be removed. Yes, at last there was no mistake, there was a traveler walking toward her cottage.

"Time enough, too," she soliloquized. "Since they opened the new road on the other side of the hill all the carriages go that way, and no one comes here except some poor tourist who can't afford to ride, or an artist who carries his brushes on his back and little enough besides. I am going to buy my beautiful carvings that I got from Paris now, I wonder?"

It certainly seemed hard to the fraulein that a diversion of traffic should go so near ruining her, for she had forsaken her German home some years before and settled in Switzerland, in the hope of increasing her income by furnishing the ever-increasing hordes of travelers with necessities in the shape of food and lodging, and luxuries in the shape of carved beads and trinkets of all sorts.

The tourist who was now plodding up the neglected track was the first she had seen for two days.

"Good morning, Sir," she said, as soon as Hardy was within easy hail. "It's a very warm day, Sir."

"Warm!" ejaculated Hardy, throwing himself on a bench; "it's melting. I've left a good part of myself on the road. If this goes on I must erect a monument to my remains in Switzerland when I go home. Drak, my good woman, I am parching."

But before he had finished asking for it she had brought him a large jug of milk, which he seized and drained.

"That lubricates the thorax satisfactorily," he remarked as he finished. "Now, my good woman, I've a friend a little way behind. Can you put us up for the night?"

"Yes, Sir; I've two nice clean beds."

"You're sure they're clean?"

"Oh, yes, Sir; they haven't been slept in for a long while."

"Oh, haven't they? You had better run a warming pan through them, then, if you have such an article; if not, my hat on the end of an alpenstock will do just as well, for it's nearly red-hot. I'll just go in and have a wash and a shave if you will show me my room."

"This way, Sir; it's got a beautiful view."

Hardy picked up his knapsack and followed her, remarking to himself:

"Beautiful view! That's what they always say when your window opens on the back of a cowshed."

Probably he would not have gone straight to his room had he chanced to look along the road in the direction of the summit of the pass, for there stood a charming little maiden marshaling her goats preparatory to driving them to the inclosure for milking. But though he had not seen her, she had caught sight of him, and after her goats were safely housed she tripped to the cottage to see who had arrived.

Life was rather monotonous among the mountains, and, besides, Nina had a special wish to be seen to-day, for it was her birthday, and on these festivals she was permitted to wear a necklace which a rich Englishman had given her two years ago for hurrying him when he was lying ill at the cottage. So Nina left her goats and ran to find out who had arrived.

"What a fool you are, Jack."

"All right, don't you make yourself one as well. Here's the old dragon."

Fraulein Schwartz had heard voices, and came out to welcome the new arrival. She well remembered Linton, and received him with effusion.

"Nina will be back in a minute or two, Sir; she has only gone to milk the goats. She has grown since you saw her, Sir."

"Ah, she was a girl then; I suppose she is a woman now."

"You shall see, Sir—here she comes."

Linton watched her as she came down the road, not altogether pleased to see a tall young fellow with her.

"If you are not content to follow me," replied Walter surlily, "it would be best for you to go your own road."

This was a finish to the conversation, for as the tourists had already supposed, they were utterly out of the ordinary track, and neither of them had an idea of their position. Linton received the man's impudent answer with a philosophic shrug, resigning himself to the unpleasantness of a harder walk than he had anticipated, but Hardy, who had caught sight of his face as he spoke, began to feel seriously uneasy.

"I say, Charlie," he said, "don't do anything to make that fellow angry."

"Make him angry? It's the other way I think. I'm getting fairly savage with him for leading us this dance."

"I won't tell him so if I were you."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, if he were to become unpleasant it would be rather awkward for us, wouldn't it?"

"I don't see that; we are two to one. Besides, why should he turn unpleasant?"

"He saw you kissing Nina this morning."

"Did he? I can't help it; he shouldn't have been looking."

"Unfortunately, he was, and I can't help thinking he means to pay us out."

"You think he is taking us this round by way of administering a lesson to us? By Jove! if I thought so—"

"Do keep still, Charlie; don't make him angry."

"Why, what on earth's come over you, Jack? Surely you aren't afraid of that fellow?"

"Yes, I suppose so. Where's Nina vanished? I want some more milk."

"You've about a pint left; let Nina alone, my boy. As it is, that fellow Walter seems to be unable to make up his mind whether to be angrier with you or with Nina. Look at him now, his scowl is enough to turn the milk sour."

In the meantime Walter was clutching his hands in his pockets, and muttering to himself: "She told me that she did not know where he was, and he was in the house all the time. And he would have kissed her."

"I must go and milk the goats now," continued Nina, "come and help me."

But her stepmother's voice at that moment called her into the cottage.

"Wait for me a minute, Walter," cried Nina as she ran in. Walter, however, strolled slowly toward the goats, thinking he would begin the milking without waiting till the fraulein had said all that she wanted.

As Nina disappeared through the back door, Hardy came out of the front, his face covered with lather, and in a state of comical distress.

"Confound it all!" he exclaimed, "my razor is in Linton's knapsack. I thought I heard a man's voice here too; where is he?"

He was surprised to feel an arm grasp his but immediately drop it with a little shriek.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Sir; I thought you were Walter."

"I'm sorry to say I am not," began Hardy, but Nina commenced to laugh as she saw his condition.

"I almost kissed you without looking," she said with a smile.

"Don't let any consideration for me stop you," replied Hardy gallantly; "but, perhaps, if you could get me a towel the operation would be pleasanter for both of us."

Nina had tripped away before he finished, and soon returned with the towel. But instead of giving it to Hardy, she began to signal with it. This was too much, and he gently took it from her.

"Please postpone your signals for a moment, Sir," he said, "I am little maiden."

"I must go and milk the goats now," continued Nina, "come and help me."

Walter was not very tractable; at first he refused, but presently yielded, apparently because of some idea which had struck him. He recommended that a start should be made at once, to which no objection could be well made, so the friends packed up their knapsacks and were soon ready.

"Good-bye, Nina," said Hardy after setting off; "don't forget me before this afternoon."

"Good-bye, Nina," echoed Linton. "Come, Hardy, I'm ready. By Jove! though, I left my alpenstock in our room. Just get it for me, Walter."

Walter had brought out the baggage from the room, so he could not refuse to do as he was requested. The moment he disappeared Linton drew Nina to him and kissed her.

"That's a good-bye kiss, Nina, for I suppose you'll be married long before I come to Switzerland again. Mind you don't tell Walter."

Linton moved forward to take his arm, Hardy had already taken hold of the knapsack so quickly that the guide had no time to move away, even if he had wished. He made no objections to the proposal, and Linton put his arm through his. Hardy saw his face for a moment with an angry flush upon it, but he did not see the intense hatred which shot from his eyes as he drew back into the room. However, in a few moments he came out, apparently calm. He kissed Nina and the fraulein, who only came out at the last minute with the bill which she had been concocting, and soon the travelers were only a little speak in the distance to the inhabitants of the cottage.

Linton did not give a thought to the jealousy which he had excited in Walter's mind.

In fact, he was scarcely aware of its existence. He did not know that the guide was an intensely passionate and suspicious temperament; that for one thing he knew he imagined a dozen; that he always made his visits to Nina unexpectedly in order to know whether she had any other admirers than himself. Had he known all this, he might have taken seriously the taciturn way in which the guide plodded on, never offering an observation, and replying as little as possible to what was said. He even refused a cigar which Hardy offered him, a very rare thing for a guide to do.

"This valley always brings happy thoughts to me," said Linton half to himself.

"Yes, but a little more furniture and a little less scenery would be more my form,"

Look at this looking-glass—one eye at a time, please; there isn't room for more on it."

"This valley always brings happy thoughts to me," said Linton half to himself.

"You're laid up for a week with a sprained ankle somewhere about here, I think, two years ago, weren't you? And we nearly lost ourselves last night trying a short cut."

"That was a happy time, Jack."

"What?"

"When I sprained my ankle. I was nursed by the most charming girl. I wonder if she lives here now. We were brother and sister before I went away."

"I've seen her, my boy. But you must take care; she's got a strapping young fellow hanging around who's as jealous as Othello. I'm afraid I've caused a little heartburning already. Oh, I am a sad dog!"

"What a fool you are, Jack."

"All right, don't you make yourself one as well. Here's the old dragon."

Fraulein Schwartz had heard voices, and came out to welcome the new arrival. She well remembered Linton, and received him with effusion.

"Nina will be back in a minute or two, Sir; she has only gone to milk the goats. She has grown since you saw her, Sir."

"Ah, she was a girl then; I suppose she is a woman now."

"Never. I'm utterly out of my reckoning."

"It seems to me," said Hardy, "that Werhausen lies a good deal more to the north, while he is working us continually to the west."

"Ask him."

"And with one rest. This is a most wretched sort of wilderness. Have you ever been near here before?"

"Never. I'm utterly out of my reckoning."

"What do you mean? We've hired you as our guide, and you'll have to stop or go on as we wish."

"I am not your guide. I would not take money from you if I were starving. I only brought you here to take you away from Nina. It will be a long time before you find your way back there again, my fine young gentlemen."

"This was a declaration of war, and all felt it to be so. Walter rose and faced them, and Hardy half began to hope that he had been wronging him. At any rate, he determined to make one more attempt at conciliation.

"What time shall we reach Werhausen, Walter?" he asked.

"I shall get there about six," he replied.

"Allowing how long for rest?" asked Hardy, purposefully taking no notice of his using the word "L."

"You can rest as long as you like," was the answer, "but I am going on."

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**Veterinary Department**

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry." Horse Trainer, author of "Practical Veterinary," addressed through the columns of this paper to regular subscribers free. Particulars desired will be required to send their names and addresses to the author of "Farming." No guarantee can be given by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the system of sending names and addresses to the author of "Farming" is discontinued. Correspondence, however, standing together with color and age of animal, and what treatment may have been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street Detroit.

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